

LONDON THROBS.

European Peace Not Secured by the Protocol.

SIGNATURES WRITTEN IN WATER.

The Russo-German Alliance Looms Up Again.

ENGLAND'S IMMINENT DANGER.

Turkey's Chain of Foes—The Russian Army Preparations.

PETERMANN APPLAUDS STANLEY.

His Great Alexandra Nile Discovery Recognized.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION PROJECTS.

The Easter Holidays—Old Customs Perpetuated.

PIO NONO'S GOOD HEALTH.

Theatrical and Operatic Prospects and Vicissitudes—Sporting Jottings—Meteorology.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, March 31, 1877.

The amended protocol has been signed, but while the negotiations have developed England's hostility to Russia, the instrument itself has left the great Northern Power practically free to choose its path in the future, and there is little doubt whether that path will lead. It is necessary to look back a day or two to catch some of the indications. Ignatiev returned defeated from London, expressing humiliation and anger at the action of England in insisting that Russia should disarm. Although Turkey had outraged civilization England covered her with her moral support, wishing to humiliate Russia, the Power which supports the trampled Christians of the Turkish Empire. Ignatiev's return was held to render war inevitable, and England's hasty consent to sign the modified protocol shows that she considered it; but there are few who believe now that the object sought at the last moment will be secured.

RUSSIA'S PRACTICAL POLICY.

A glance at the actual position of Turkey will help to an understanding of the fact that the danger is not by any means at an end. Russia has surrounded Turkey with a chain of antagonists. She has a treaty with Persia compelling the latter Power to attack Asiatic Turkey at the proper moment, for Persia wants territory which only through Russian co-operation can secure her. The Russians threaten Asia Minor from the Caucasus. Montenegro at Russia's beck will continue the war, probably aided by a Russian contingent under Tchernayeff. The wild, fearless tribes of Albania are arming. The Greeks are making extraordinary preparations. The Russian authorities estimate that they will be ready to put 1,000,000 soldiers in the field before campaigning weather comes round. All this will allow one to understand the alliance by which Russia can keep Austria in check while Russia destroys Turkey.

A MEMORABLE PARALLEL.

Ignatiev's return in indignation promises to figure as conspicuously in history as the return of the Roman envoy from Carthage. England refused the toga in treating Russia's propositions with distrust and disrespect.

WHAT THE PROTOCOL COVERS.

The protocol was signed at half-past four this afternoon in this city. Its terms, on the best information obtainable, are those of a rather shadowy compromise. Instead of a condition of disarmament being formally embodied, as England originally demanded, Count Schouvaloff, on signing, makes a declaration in the name of the Russian government expressing its readiness to disarm in expectation of peace being concluded with Montenegro; and on the condition that the Turks now follow the advice of the Powers, and especially that they cease all repetition of the atrocities on the Christians.

LOOPIHOLE IN THE PROTOCOL.

While Russia is well aware how difficult it will be, in view of the recent applauded declarations of speakers in the Turkish Parliament sustaining the rejection of the propositions of the Powers in the Constantinople Conference, other conditions are added which will try Turkish pride to the utmost. Russia announces finally that she is willing to treat directly with the Porte, and that she will receive a special Turkish commission in St. Petersburg, the said commission to come soliciting Russia to disarm, thus satisfying Russia's amour propre. Such action, it is hinted, would remove Russia's objection to a right of interference by the Powers. Thus, without a distinct enunciation of the idea of simultaneous disarmament is hinted at in the final shape of the protocol. This watery compromise through which it is possible at any moment for the power of resolve to cut, it will be seen, amounts to nothing more than a sort of solemn call on Turkey to carry out the reforms specified in the first instance in the Berlin note, and, secondly formulated in the Conference. It leaves things as they were. Turkey called to account plus a piece of parchment, plus a deep seated indignation in Russia and her German ally. It is thought in some quarters that the Ambassadors will return to Constantinople within a fortnight.

THE QUESTION FOR RUSSIA.

The question now before Europe is, Must England be reduced to a second class Power? Russia's refusal to demobilize in submission to England is sustained by Germany, and there is a substantial pledge that the imperial alliance has been strengthened through a sense of offended dignity at England assuming to act as dictator to Europe, while being, in reality, as much the dupe of Bismarck as Napoleon III. was when wheedled into Sedan. Germany has the best disciplined

army and the highest military prestige in Europe, and her financial and social conditions demand the stimulus of war. Russia wants Constantinople. Germany seeks Holland and the German provinces of Austria. Russia and Germany will move against Turkey and England with ships purchased in America and scour English commerce from the ocean and blockade English ports, giving an immense impetus to American industry. It is evident that tremendous events are in preparation, in which America will play a prominent part.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

The reference to Montenegro in the protocol calls special attention to the negotiations of that plucky little principality with Turkey. A despatch from Constantinople says that the Montenegrin delegates told Savelj Pacha to-day that they maintained that the Porte would shortly come to a final decision and communicate it to them. This does not look very promising for peace, although some despatches on the subject speak hopefully.

ENGLISH DOCKETS OF THE PROTOCOL.

The Times, in a leading article, says:—We cannot but see Turkey in the background, behind all these far arrangements of the Powers. So much depends on what the Porte will do or decline to do, and Russian disarmament is promised in expectation of so many things which may not easily be fulfilled. On the contrary, the dominant feeling in Constantinople is still one of defiance. In the present temper of the two empires the suggestion of negotiations for a common disarmament to be carried on by a Turkish delegate at St. Petersburg does not appear promising. It may be said that the success or failure of this new attempt at pacification must be decided at Constantinople. The government is, in the circumstances, fully justified in sending out Mr. Layard. The Turks are full of animosity against Russia and the distrust of Russia's seeming abettors may be even less reasonable than three months ago. Many interpret Russia's overtures as signs of pusillanimity and signs of weakness. Mr. Layard has had experience of the Turks, and perhaps there is no Englishman to whom they would more readily listen. To him and the other ambassadors we must look to impress on the Porte the expediency of doing nothing which may be represented as nullifying the protocol.

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT'S DECLARATION.

A Vienna despatch, giving an account of the debate on the address in the Turkish Parliament in reply to the Sultan's speech, modifies the first statements by declaring that, although several members spoke strongly in favor of inserting a paragraph in the address protesting, in the name of the Chamber, of Deputies against any cession of territory to Montenegro, and although their patriotic speeches were applauded only a general passage that the government should have due regard to the interests of the State was accepted.

TURKEY'S WRETCHED CONDITION.

A Pera despatch explains the changes in the Constantinople garrison. It says:—"The garrison, which exhibited symptoms of sympathy with the seditious Sofias, is being gradually removed and replaced by recruits fresh from Syria and other remote provinces. These are uncouth, wild looking men, on whose readiness to fire when bidden the government thinks it can rely. Whether by peace or war society here is only too likely to be convulsed to its uttermost depths, and there are many among the Turks as well as the Christians who only look for a chance of safety in foreign intervention. The Galata bankers recently waited on the Grand Vizier to intercede for the telegraph operators, pointing out that the reduction of their salaries deprived them of a means of subsistence. The Grand Vizier replied that he did not know how, by the end of the present month anybody could be paid even in paper, as there was barely enough money to provide the army with flour and rice."

THE RUSSIAN ARMY OF THE FRONT.

The Political Correspondence publishes the following advice from Kischineff:—"General Skobelev has been nominated commander of the four corps which form the first line. Concentration toward the frontier is ordered to be completed by the 5th of April. In general those commanding the army are hastening to make preparations for every eventuality. Thus in the next few days the Quartermaster General goes to Jassy in order to arrange with the Roumanian government about quartering troops."

PREPARATIONS FOR CONQUEST.

It seems, however, that if the Russians cross the Roumanian frontier they intend to claim the hospitality of the Roumanians as little as possible. They intend to bring with them wooden barracks sufficient to accommodate a large portion of the army. In preparation for the contingency of their eventual entry into Bulgaria, M. Ivanoff, President of the Bulgarian Committee, has been asked to send to the Russian headquarters a list of Bulgarians who might be employed in the civil administration of Bulgaria. The list contains 339 names. M. Ivanoff himself is to have a prominent position in the event of Russian occupation of Bulgaria. A general movement of Russian troops is observable in consequence of the orders for concentration.

NOT PLEASANT LOOKING.

A Vienna correspondent remarks on the foregoing that it has been the case repeatedly that just at the moment when things are assuming a peaceful aspect warlike news comes from some quarter. This to some extent is explicable by the difference of date, news from Kischineff being a few days older than the political news. Still, the appearance side by side of peaceful and warlike intelligence, recurring as it now does for the third time, does not quite look like a fortuitous coincidence, especially as it refers to orders for the future given to the Russian army. The communicativeness of the Russian military authorities is, at any rate, remarkable.

PETERMANN INDORSES STANLEY.

Herr Petermann, the celebrated geographer, contributes an article to the Cologne Gazette under the African expedition sent out by the New York Herald and London Daily Telegraph under Mr. Stanley's command. Especially does he speak highly of the special correspondent's capacity and his achievements. He observes that the scientific world will be deeply indebted to him and his principal, Mr. Bennett. "It is only three years since scientific African exploration began. Much has been done in that time; much remains to be done. The Nile's sources, which old Ptolemy professed to make known about 130 A.D., are really made public to-day by an American explorer in the Alexandra stream and lake." The article concludes by saying that if Stanley succeeds in reaching the coast, whether to the north or to the west, after reaching Nyangwe, on the Luabala, he will have accomplished one of the grandest expeditions ever undertaken. He has already, in any case, surpassed in the promptness of his movements anything done before. Stanley has shown that whereas the

Arabs require from nine to twelve months to accomplish the distance between Bagamayo and Lake Kereewe, the intrepid correspondent required only 103 days, or about three months.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Captain Nares read a paper before the Geographical Society, in which he gives it as his opinion that unless the boundaries of Greenland trend more to the northward than they are supposed to do no explorers in the future can ever attain greater proximity to the Pole than hitherto.

Count Wileczek, a wealthy Hungarian magnate, proposes to send Messrs. Payer and Weyprecht, the leaders of the late Austrian Polar expedition, out in charge of another expedition to the Pole, and agrees to pay the Austrian share of the expenses. The Russian government will send a summer expedition to the mouth of the Yenisei River in the hope of discovering a direct passage through the Arctic Ocean to Europe.

THE PAPAL SEE.

Alarming rumors regarding the Pope's health that have been current in the London journals during the past week are simply exaggerations. The Herald's special correspondent at Rome telegraphs that the Pope is not suffering from epileptic fits, as repeatedly stated, but only rheumatism in his leg. Receptions continue, as usual, at the Vatican. Mr. Trollope, in the Standard, says that speculation as to who the future Pope will be are rife in Rome, but that the value of all the gossip is infinitesimally small. The names of Siorra and Valletta are the most prominent, but he thinks that Howard's chances are exceedingly good. Mr. Trollope inclines to the view that an Italian will be elected. His opinion, thus expressed, doubtless grows out of the fact that for centuries the Popes have been chosen from Italy. Heretofore a reason for this has existed in the fact that the Pope exercised temporal as well as spiritual power in Italy, and as he was at once the ruler of a nation and the head of a church—king, as well as Pope—it was unavoidable that an Italian should be selected. Now, however, that the temporal power of the Pope has been broken, and that Victor Emmanuel derides and defies the authority of the Vatican, the excuse no longer exists. On the other hand, a departure from the custom would seem to indicate that the conclave recognized the fate of the Church as a temporal Power in Italy as sealed.

MEDICINE KILLED HIM.

Another startling bit of Roman news is that Mr. Nardis' death is clearly shown to have been caused by medical ignorance. Inflammation of the bowels was treated with quinine, orange flower water and mustard footbaths.

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The Easter holidays are marked by its earliness and the undeveloped condition of the season. The churches were thronged yesterday. The weather is delightfully pleasant in London. All large business houses closed on Thursday evening and will remain shut until Tuesday morning. The tradespeople and clerks are leaving the metropolis in every direction. The Early Closing Association, composed of the employees of most of the commercial establishments in the city, has devoted much of its spare time to planning pleasant excursion trips for its members. A small pamphlet annually appears, telling the young men and young women where to go and detailing every item of expense necessary to make the trip.

THE QUEEN'S BOUNTY.

Maundy Thursday was celebrated after the ancient custom. The Queen's bounty was dispensed to fifty-eight old men and women in the chapel royal at Whitehall, the number of beneficiaries corresponding to the years of Her Majesty's life.

GOOD FRIDAY.

The services at the churches and public halls yesterday were of the stereotyped order. At the Albert Hall the ever pleasing but everlasting "Messiah" was given, and thousands were turned away unable to get seats. There was also a sacred concert at the Crystal Palace. Among the Portuguese and Spanish vessels in the London docks the time honored custom of noggling an effigy of Judas Iscariot as it hung from the yard arm was fully indulged in by the sailors. There was an incessant clanging of bells, amid shouts, curses and rude chanting, the whole forming a most curious medley of the wicked and pious elements of human nature.

THE WIDOWS' SINFERENCE.

At the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great after the Good Friday service an old and curious custom was repeated. According to the provisions of an ancient will the rector proceeded to the churchyard and deposited twenty-one shillings on the grave of the testatrix as a donation to twenty-one widows, the conditions being that the poor women absolutely needed the money and were not too stiff in their joints to stoop and pick it up.

THEATRICAL TALK.

Several Easter theatrical revivals are produced to-night. Many English actors have spent the week in a vacation trip to Paris. Among them may be mentioned Bancroft, Hare, Clayton, David James, Charles Wyndham, George Conquest, Miss Bateman, Virginia Francis and others.

OPERATIC OBSERVATIONS.

The forthcoming Wagner concert at the Albert Hall are attracting great attention. Selections from all his operas will be given. The dates now fixed are May 7, 9 and 12, with matinees on the 10th, 16th and 19th. The scale of prices for the matinees, or morning performances (as they are called here) is fixed exorbitantly high. The stalls are to sell for one guinea each and the prices for the boxes appear to be as much as can be got for them. We fear that Wagner has fallen into bad management in London. Gye opens Covent Garden on April 3 and Mapleson Her Majesty's Theatre, Drury Lane, on April 25, both managers having on their lists "The Flying Dutchman," which proved such a great triumph card for Carl Rosa last year. Albani, Nilsson and Senta are among the "engaged."

ENGLISH OPERA.

Carl Rosa could not come to terms with Chatterton in regard to a season of English opera at Drury Lane in May, but an interesting autumn season is anticipated. Mr. Rosa bid £10,000 last week for the Liverpool Amphitheatre, which was offered at auction, but the sale was withdrawn at £20,000. It was Rosa's intention to have established English opera permanently in Liverpool as a basis whence to work London.

THE DOUBLE BURST.

The dream of Mr. Mapleson has ended. The grand opera house on the Embankment has been abandoned. Its disposition has become a subject of inquiry in Parliament. Lord Bruce has asked the

question in Parliament what provision will be made for the subscribers.

PEDESTRIANISM IN ENGLAND.

Weston and O'Leary, the pedestrians, begin on Monday morning, at five minutes past twelve o'clock, walking six days for \$3,000 a side, in Agricultural Hall, at Islington.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

Dr. Russell's book on the Prince of Wales's tour in India is the book of the season. It is universally commended for the tact and ability with which it is written and its spirited illustrations. The book is perhaps more characteristic as coming from the Prince's private secretary and devoted adherent than as the record of an impartial journalist.

TICHBORNE AND RECRUITS.

On Easter Monday there will be a Tichborne meeting in Hyde Park. The members will wear on a ribbon about their hats the legend, "Release Tichborne." A review of volunteers will take place at Dunstable on that day.

DESERTERS FROM A SCHOONER RESCUED.

A letter from Sierra Leone, dated March 3, says the British troopship Simoom rescued a boat containing two deserters from the schooner Ellen Rodman, who had been fourteen days in the boat, ten of which they had been without food, and had a small supply of water. The men were landed at Sierra Leone.

BLACK RAIN.

A meteorological phenomenon is reported at Oswestry on the 26th. The heavens assumed a very threatening appearance, alarming the residents of the locality. A heavy fall of blackened rain succeeded. It was almost soot-like in color and was unfit for domestic use.

HERALD DAILY WEATHER OBSERVATIONS IN ENGLAND. The following daily record of the weather at Holyhead and Plymouth for the past week has been prepared for the Herald. The barometer has risen on an even gradient, with fine weather conditions for the closing days of the week, southwesterly winds bringing at the same time a gentle amelioration of the temperatures:—

Date.	At.	Hour.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.
March 26	Holyhead	8 A. M.	29.25	42°	N. E.
March 27	Holyhead	9 P. M.	29.10	41°	N. E.
March 28	Holyhead	8 A. M.	29.20	42°	N. E.
March 29	Holyhead	8 A. M.	29.30	43°	N. E.
March 30	Holyhead	8 A. M.	29.40	44°	N. W.
March 31	Holyhead	8 A. M.	29.50	45°	N. W.
March 26	Plymouth	8 A. M.	29.40	46°	N. W.
March 27	Plymouth	8 A. M.	29.50	47°	N. W.
March 28	Plymouth	8 A. M.	30.00	48°	N. W.
March 29	Plymouth	8 A. M.	30.10	49°	N. W.
March 30	Plymouth	8 A. M.	30.20	50°	N. W.
March 31	Plymouth	8 A. M.	30.30	51°	N. W.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

THE SATSUMA INSURRECTION SUPPRESSED—RECEPTION OF THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON—AN INTERVIEW WITH MINISTER JOHIEI YOSHIDA KITOANAI.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1877.

The Japanese Embassy, in Washington, is in a state of exultation to-night over the news just received from Yendo. About two o'clock this afternoon Minister Johiei Yoshida Kiyonari received a telegram dated at the Japanese capital this morning and transmitted by way of China, St. Petersburg, London and New York, conveying the highly interesting intelligence that the insurrection which had been making such headway in the Satsuma district of the island of Kiusiu, for several weeks past, had been suddenly suppressed by the imperial military forces.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MINISTER.

Subsequent to the arrival of this telegram a representative of the Herald visited the Japanese minister to ascertain whether further particulars of the quelling of the insurrection were available. Minister Kiyonari informed the reporter that he was in the dark regarding the true state of affairs in Japan, from the fact that the Satsuma troubles are of very recent occurrence, and his government has not thus far communicated to him a statement of their progress. He discards the newspaper reports that the insurrection was suppressed, when dependent on the marshaling of the imperial soldiers is reported to be the principal cause of the rebellion of the Satsuma of Satsuma, has been the instigator of insurrection or lawlessness. The Minister condemned these reports in emphatic terms, saying he could not believe that a man of Satsuma's patriotism and standing with the imperial government would be guilty of such a crime. He should attach no credence to the stories against him until they were fully and officially confirmed.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS EXPECTED.

The last published mail reports on the situation in Japan arrived at San Francisco by Pacific mail steamer on the 13th inst. Another mail is now due. The Minister says, which will doubtless furnish full intelligence to the date of sailing.

MARSHAL SAIGO.

Marshal Saigo, who is prominent and position as commander of the imperial forces is involved in these troubles, is a brother of the General Saigo who was a member of the Japanese Continental Commission. He has been partly retired from the active administration of his office about three years. The Junior Saigo is now acting head of the Japanese War Department in the absence of the Minister of War, Yama Gata.

A GREAT UPSURGE.

The Satsuma insurrection is the most formidable uprising that has occurred in Japan since the rebellion of Prince Choshu and his supporters. While the war of the Southern rebellion was progressing in the United States, Prince Choshu's sons at Shimokura Straits gave rise to the Japanese insurrection, which still an unsettled question of some interest to the United States and Japan.

ANXIETY FOR MORE DETAILS.

The Minister is very much disconcerted that he is not in possession of more minute and reliable information upon the Satsuma trouble, but hopes within a week or ten days to know more about it. He cannot, of course, obtain by mail an account of the close of the rebellion before the lapse of a month or more.

A YOUNG ATTACHE OF THE EMBASSY WHO IS JUST LEAVING FOR JAPAN REMARKED, WITH A CHUCKLE, TO THE MINISTER, AS HE LEFT THE HOUSE THIS EVENING, "THIS IS CERTAINLY good news to start home on, I am sure." Minister Kiyonari responded in language equally cheerful.

MEXICO.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR OF SONORA—DIAZ UNPOPULAR—REMOVAL OF CUSTOMS OFFICERS—RAILROAD SCHEMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 31, 1877.

A Tucson despatch says General Mariscal has been nominated for Governor of Sonora by the Utes Convention. There was no opposition. News from the interior of Mexico is unfavorable to Diaz. The Mazatlan customs officers have all been removed, and similar action is expected at Guaymas. Notice has been given that the next Mexican Congress will be asked to grant a new railway franchise through Sonora to Arizona. It is understood to be in the interest of Mexicans and New Yorkers.

THE NEW DOMINION.

CANADA AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION. OTTAWA, Ont., March 31, 1877. A copy of a letter from the Prince of Wales to Lord Carnarvon, asking the Canadian government to take a prominent part in the Paris Exhibition, in 1878, is published in the Canada Official Gazette.

GENERAL GRANT IN MISSOURI.

St. Louis, March 31, 1877. General Grant arrived here to-night and took rooms at the Lindell Hotel.

PARIAICADE.

BOSTON, March 31, 1877. Last night a son of Alfred Cox, of West Bowdoin, Me., fourteen years old, shot and killed his father as the latter was returning from church. The father and son had both been at church; the son was making a slight disturbance and his father told him to go forward and occupy another seat. The boy took his hat and left the church. Going directly home, he took a gun and meeting his father as he was entering the yard, he discharged the gun, the charge entering the man's stomach, killing him instantly. The lad is said to be insane.

SUSPENSION OF STOCKBROKERS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31, 1877. P. T. Wietbank & Co., stockbrokers, suspended to-day. Their trouble was caused by the decline of Pennsylvania Railroad stock. Liabilities are not yet known.

PARISIAN PALPITATIONS.

An Appropriation That Should Be Made When Congress Meets.

POLITICAL BULLS AND BEARS.

The Troubles of Artists, Prime Donne, Authors and Managers.

HOLY WEEK IN THE CAPITAL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

HERALD BUREAU, No. 61 AVENUE DE L'OPERA, PARIS, March 31, 1877.

The political bulls have of late had the best of the game on the Eastern question, but to-morrow the bears will have their turn. When Ignatiev went to London, and for a brief space thereafter, the ranks of those who hoped for peace were greatly swelled; but now, despite all rumors to the contrary, the side of war weighs the heavier in the balance. The alternation of good and bad news shows that Russia is gaining time until the opening of the fine season. The game is dangerous, but her statesmen feel confident.

A SIGNIFICANT STRAW.

It was rumored that the Bank of France had advanced \$100,000,000 to Russia by way of a loan to enable the government to redeem the coupons on its debt falling due in April. Russia once assisted the French in the same way when five milliard francs were being paid to Germany. The Russian authorities now positively deny the story.

AMERICA AND THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

A good deal of feeling is manifested here at the failure of the American government to provide officially for the representation of the United States at the Universal Exhibition of 1878. It is unfortunately regarded as a proof of unfriendliness, after the fashion of the Germans, who, as you know, have absolutely declined to send representatives to or take any notice officially of the Exhibition. The French are not very deeply chagrined at the unfriendly attitude of Germany, but they ask, is it to be expected that their "old ally," America, should follow the lead of Berlin in a matter of international courtesy?

A RADICAL REBUCK.

The budget committee, though almost exclusively radical, has refused to adopt the draft of the report on the public worship estimates drawn by M. Guichard on account of its violent hostility to Catholicism. The committee directed M. Guichard to remodel the report.

HOLY WEEK IN PARIS.

Holy Week has been observed in Paris with all the usual observances in the churches, but with a greater spirit of piety among the people than for many years past. The heavy draperies and subdued lights of the churches, the great altars in mourning, the covered pictures and statues, all made scenes well calculated to fill the impressionable with that sense of "religious awe" which the ritual of Rome aims at bringing about in the breasts of her children at this season of the religious year. The visits to the tombs or repositories on Holy Thursday and the ceremony of washing the feet of the Twelve have been attended by tens of thousands.

THE THEATRES.

The theatres, it may be said, are suffering from the competition with the spiritual concerts and the Passion sermons of the fashionable preachers.

THE PATRIOT'S TROUBLES.

The Marquis de Caix seems to have fallen into ill health consequent on her troubles with the Marquis. La Patrie, indeed, is finding out that she has not chosen a bed altogether of roses in leaving her liege lord. She has written to M. Escudier, offering him \$20,000 to release her from her engagement at the Italiens. He has refused, and has notified the wretched little prima donna that he lays his prospective damages at \$100,000 if she does not fulfill her engagement. Exactly what her plan is cannot be clearly defined. She seems anxious to retire a while, for in a letter to Mr. Gye she states that her physician's opinion is that her health will not permit her to sing in London during the coming season.

CAPOT.

Since M. Capoul, the light French tenor, well known to New Yorkers, departed from the Lyrique the receipts at that theatre have fallen fifty per cent.

JOHNNO'S NEW OPERA.

From the rehearsals of Gounod's new opera, "Cinq Mars," opinions are much divided as to its prospects of success. Some augur a failure, while some think that it will prove more popular than "Faust."

ATTENEAUT.

M. Offenbach, after negotiating to take charge of the Opera Comique at Vienna, has finally decided to withdraw from the enterprise.

ALBANI.

The American artists in Paris have presented Mlle. Albani with a splendid week this week in recognition of the great vocal triumphs of their young countrywoman in the most critical capital of Europe.

NEW BOOKS.

M. De Goncourt's latest novel, "La Fille Elisa," is out. It is simply the minute history of a prostitute as realistically as Hogarth's pictures of the "Harlots' Progress." A critic reviewing the work was compelled to head his notice "Virtuous Women are Requested Not to Read."

ART FRAUDS.

A bogus picture, entitled "The Marriage of Napoleon III.," said to be by the French painter, Isabeau, was announced for sale at the Hotel Dromot yesterday. M. Isabeau protested, and threatened proceedings. The picture was withdrawn.

JOURNALISTIC PROFITS.

The Parisian newspaper, Le Figaro, has declared a dividend, showing a profit of \$250,000 a year.

IMPERIALISM IN THE GUTTER.

The Bonapartists, for want of stronger argument, go about telling their friends that the streets of Paris are not as clean as under the Empire, which is taken by their enemies to mean that the imperialists at last recognize their cause to be in the gutter.

FASHION'S TINTS.

The rage for orange tints in trimmings has compelled the Parisian belles to change the color of their hair. Blondes have suddenly become brunettes, and it is now difficult to recognize one's acquaintances of the fair sex.

FAIRY BONNETS.

The newest bonnet is called "La Reine des Ees." It is all daisies and buttercups. The young lovels, charming in it, and suggest all manner of pastoral odes. The dowagers are taking it in the hope of

being taken for fairies, but the result in the case of those blessed with liberal proportions is to give the idea of a bouquet of spring flowers on the top of a cartload of hay, showing, in spite of their young fancies, that their season of life is more advanced than daisies would suggest.